

## MEANS HARM TO THE NEGRO.

## EVIL EFFECTS OF THE PRESENT AGITATION IN THE SOUTH.

Southern Sentiment Expressed in a Poem—Continued Interference With the Negro Question Resented—White Prejudice Aroused—Editor Owsley's Views.

Houston, Tex., April 19.—Soon after the first outbreak of indignation over the negro question, which was the result of events of the past four or five months, there appeared a poem which was caught up everywhere in the Southern States as expressing with spirit and the true ring of earnestness the opinion of representative Southern people on this topic. It was printed in broad lines from one end of the South to the other, and frequently it has been recited at gatherings of one kind and another where the negro question, in its recently precipitated form, has come up for discussion among Southern men.

It was written by Clarence Owsley, editor of the Houston Post, who has given much thought along broad lines to the problem of the negro, and is generally regarded as one of the truest expressions of Southern opinion as well as one of the strongest of Southern editorial writers. The poem is called "Our Brothers in Black; an Address from the South to the North," and in part is as follows:

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The love of the master and slave.  
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of life. The Washington idea spread and was making great headway throughout the entire South. But the President's action, especially the contentious manner of it, has revived anew the feverish political ambition of the negroes and set them back a full decade in the orderly progress and development which Washington and his followers had inaugurated.

"The point is that where one intelligent and worthy negro is appointed, 10,000 utterly unworthy and ignorant negroes are inflamed with the hope of political office. This is the greatest harm that has been brought to the negro, because it is far reaching and because years will be required to correct it.

"There is another injury more immediate in prospect if this unwholesome agitation is not discontinued, and that is the prejudice which is being aroused among the whites, which threatens to take form in a denial of equal educational advantages to negro children.

"For thirty years the white people of the South have liberally taxed themselves for common school education and have divided the returns equally with the negroes in per capita proportion. This is the greatest evidence that could be asked or that could be furnished of the good faith of the white people in trying to equip the negro for the responsibilities of life. It is a marvel of fairness and generosity and is a complete answer to any aspersion that may be cast upon us.

"But the white people, like negroes, can be driven from fairness and generosity, and already there is a movement in the State of Mississippi to alter the State Constitution in such manner as to apportion the school fund to negroes and whites in ratio of their taxes. Now, this may be called prejudice or it may be called revenge.

"It is an extreme against which our more thoughtful people are earnestly protesting, but we must take human nature as it is, and this movement indicates that the white people of the South, if they are driven to it, will for the first time since Emancipation commit a real wrong toward the negro race. It is the negro, and not the white man, who is going to suffer from all this meddling.

"As to social equality, it is simply unthinkable, because of its logical consequences. It means amalgamation, and that means the reversal of the law of progress and finally the death of both races.

"Speaking personally, and knowing that my own sentiments are representative in this respect, I can say that the attitude of the Southern white man toward the negro is one of the sincerest affection and the heartiest good wishes. As the negro receives an equal share of the school funds, as the fullest opportunity for development and progress in every department of life is offered to him, we applaud his achievements and give him our assistance in every possible way.

"Between us there is absolutely no antagonism except that which is the outgrowth of the unwholesome aspirations which are put into his heart by thoughtless persons. We mean to live with him in peace, and we mean to live with him in peace. And we mean to live with him in peace.

"Deportation and colonization are utterly impracticable. The negro is in the South to stay, and his happiness and prosperity will be best promoted by letting him and the white man alone to work out their common destiny with the forbearance which can never be taught from afar, but must be learned by the teaching of personal contact."

"On the other hand, when slavery became a national institution it became, as to subsequent developments, a sectional responsibility. And so the question stands today with respect to the negro race. The South occupies the unenviable position of being responsible in common with the whole country for the establishment of slavery and of being solely responsible for the right disposition of its consequences.

"As the entire nation had the right of jurisdiction over the institution, so it has the right of opinion in respect to the status of the negro. But the North, being removed from contact and acquaintance with the negro, as also from responsibility of management, cannot possibly have that intelligent comprehension of the question which comes wholly from intimate relation and direct burden-bearing.

"Within the limits of inquiry and advice, the South welcomes the concern which the North feels toward this troublesome problem, but the South has a right to resent the meddling and impudence of emotional doctrinaires.

"Undoubtedly circumstances have contributed in a large degree to the present revival of the race question, but it is undeniably true that President Roosevelt has not appointed to office a greater number of negroes than were appointed by Mr. McKinley or by Mr. Cleveland, but he has done it in his characteristic, dogmatic way, with a very liberal measure of meddling and theorizing, and in some instances he has made appointments distinctly objectionable on personal grounds.

"A little more tact and a little less letter-writing would have enabled him to open the door of hope to negroes, without opening at the same time the flood gates of racial prejudice.

"I am sure that no right minded Southern man objects to the occasional appointment of a negro to office. In Texas intelligent capable negroes are freely honored in the State offices which have to do with a negro clientele, such as our elementary institutions for the negro race.

"But no thoughtful Southern man will consent to any appointment or any adjustment which, in the slightest degree or in the remotest relation, sets the negro over the white man in government. This is a condition as to which all argument is vainly.

"It is fixed in the very nature of man and all the constitutions and laws and appointments that a politician may devise will not alter it. It is the unalterable decree of nature. It is written on every page in history and those who ignore it are unlearned in the plainest facts of organized society.

"From emancipation until a recent period the whole negro race was poisoned with the hot ambition for office without the slightest conception of the merits upon which it should be obtained or the responsibility which it involved. All aspiration, except in rare instances, was directed toward political preferment.

"Meddling was looked upon, not as a means for becoming useful, but as an equipment for obtaining a place which would bring an income without labor. Booker T. Washington at Tuskegee instituted a new programme, and for the first time in the history of the emancipated race the negroes were taught by one of their own kind the value of education for education's sake and the supreme importance of making themselves useful in the community.

"For the first time their ambition was directed toward the more and sturdier things of life. The Washington idea spread and was making great headway throughout the entire South. But the President's action, especially the contentious manner of it, has revived anew the feverish political ambition of the negroes and set them back a full decade in the orderly progress and development which Washington and his followers had inaugurated.

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## TO TURN OUT 5,000 POLICEMEN

## GREENE PLANS THE BIGGEST PARADE THE COPS EVER HAD.

His Arrangements Leave but 2,500 Men to Guard the City on the Afternoon of May 2—Special Distinction for This Year's Medal-of-Honor Men.

Police Commissioner Greene last night announced the arrangements for the police parade on May 2. Gen. Greene and Chief Inspector Cortright, who made the arrangements, plan to have more men in line than ever before. They expect a turnout of more than 5,000 men in line, leaving only about 2,500 men to guard the city. These will be drawn from squads and details.

The parade will form at noon at the foot of Broadway and will march up that thoroughfare to Twenty-third street, to Madison avenue, to Fortieth street, to Fifth avenue and then down past the reviewing stand in front of the Worth monument at Madison Square. The parade will disband in the side streets below Twenty-third.

Chief Inspector Moses W. Cortright will lead the procession with his staff and orderlies. Ahead of the inspector will be four outrunners, two pace setters and a band. Thirty yards in the rear will follow the medal-of-honor men. At the head of this squad will march the division of police who are to receive the medals for the past year.

The parade proper will be divided into two brigades. The first brigade will include the seven regiments of police companies each and will be commanded by Borough Inspector Brooks. This brigade will include the men from all the boroughs but Brooklyn. In the second brigade, led by Borough Inspector Patrick H. McLaughlin, will be three regiments of Brooklyn men, the mounted squad, the bicycle squad, the harbor police and the patrol wagons.

The police band will trail along after the Brooklyn detachment as an exhibit. The Municipal Union orchestra, which is marching in front as a band. They'll be permitted to play, however.

The ten regiments in order will be headed by Inspectors William McLaughlin, Kane, Smith, Schmittberger, Titus, McClusky, Acting Inspector Walsh, Inspectors Murphy, Layton and Druban. Acting Inspector Charles Albertson will head the division of the mounted men, harbor police, etc.

This will be Schmittberger's first appearance with a police parade since he testified before the Senate committee on Tammany wouldn't let him show himself and this is the first police parade under the fusion administration.

Each company will be commanded by a captain or a sergeant and will have two sergeants as lieutenants and two roundsmen as guides. There will be thirty-two regiments, marching in two files, each. When the parade reaches Twenty-ninth street on the trip down Fifth avenue the main body will halt while the medal-of-honor division, which is marching in front, reviews the stand. The men who have received medals in the past will line up in front of the stand and the Mayor will review the three who are to be decorated this year will stand in the center of the street. Mayor Low, accompanied by the Mayor-elect, will then accompany the Mayor and the Commissioner to the stand and review the rest of the parade. It is expected that the parade will be over by 4 o'clock.

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## DROWNED MAN WAS F. J. FEELEY.

## Woman With Whom He Died Was May Potter, Who Had Been His Mistress.

The bodies of the young man and woman who were drowned at the foot of West Twenty-second street on Sunday were identified yesterday as those of Frank J. Feeley and May Potter, and the young man's father, Frank Feeley of 145 Regent avenue, Providence, was notified.

The identification was made by William and George Campbell, professional jugglers, of 137 East Fifteenth street, who knew the pair at Providence eighteen months ago. According to the Campbells, the pair lived together in Providence a year and a half ago, when a quarrel drove the Potter woman to this city. About the first of this year Feeley had left Providence because of his relation with Marie Collins and took up with the Potter woman again. They quarrelled frequently, and as Feeley had often spoken of killing himself, his friends felt that when he jumped in after the woman he wanted to die, too.

Feeley was graduated three years ago from La Salle Academy, Providence, and tried keeping a restaurant and also a barber shop. Before coming to New York he was a waiter.

## BISHOP GETS BIG ESTATE.

## Plans to Build Many Catholic Institutions on Long Island.

WEST DERR PARK, L. I., April 20.—A judgment by consent has been entered with the County Clerk, which settles the question as to the legality of the transfer by the Colonial Mineral Springs Company of the Capt. Jacob Conklin estate to Bishop McDonnell of the Roman Catholic diocese of Brooklyn. Bishop McDonnell may now enter into possession of the property and begin the improvements contemplated by him.

He has in view seminaries, retreats, colleges and houses, and some five miles of interesting drives may be put into admirable condition with comparatively little work. The tract consists of 1,100 acres.

## COMMANDER J. D. KELLEY OUT.

## Succeeded as Director of Marconi Co. by J. D. Oppe of Canada.

The annual meeting of the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company was held in Jersey City yesterday. Samuel Insull of Chicago and ex-Gov. John W. Griggs of New Jersey were re-elected directors, but Commander J. D. Kelley, U. S. N., was replaced by John D. Oppe of Canada.

Previous to the election some objection was made to Mr. Oppe on the ground that he is manager of the Canadian system, but when the ballots were counted it was found that he had 51,106, while Messrs. Griggs and Insull had 40,490 and 40,509 respectively. Commander Kelley and W. R. Green, the minority candidates, had 10,720 votes and 10,730 votes respectively.

## Storage of Explosive Chemicals.

A special committee of druggists from the Board of Trade and Transportation has been appointed to investigate the Explosive Commission yesterday and made suggestions on the tentative regulations which the commission has drawn up to govern the storage of chemicals and drugs. The committee also will make suggestions on the tentative regulations which the commission has drawn up to govern the storage of chemicals and drugs.

## Ex-Sheriff Butting a Juror.

Ex-Sheriff William J. Butting served as a juror before Supreme Court Justice Gaynor in Brooklyn yesterday. He had never been selected as a juror before. Some of his friends told him that with his "pull" it would have been easy to get excused, but he replied that it was the duty of a citizen to serve, and he was too good a citizen to try to evade his duty.

## GOAT TRIPPED OLD LADY.

## Mrs. Horton, 78, and Mrs. Gillen, 74, Met With Accidents in the Park.

There was a run of hard luck yesterday for old folks out for an airing in Central Park, and two old ladies went home in ambulances.

Mrs. Eliza Gillen, 74 years old, fell down a short flight of stone steps near Ninetieth street and the West Drive, breaking her thigh.

Mrs. Mary Horton, another victim, is 78 years old, but she declares that age had nothing to do with her mishap. She was tripped by a goat.

Mrs. Horton and her daughter, Mrs. Kempton, of 111 East Seventy-sixth street, were promenading on the Mall. So were several goat teams attached to wagons filled with children.

"It wasn't the goat's fault," said Mrs. Horton, "but the driver. The goats were coming along right behind me and I didn't hear them. If the driver had yelled to me to get out of the way everything would have been all right. But he didn't say a word, so when the high goat reached me he tried to rub around my legs to get by and tripped me. Then the wagon went over my ankle."

"Now don't go and print that I was aged and infirm and couldn't stand up to a goat, for I guess everybody up in Stamford knows that Mary Horton is as spry as a kitten if she is 78."

Mrs. Horton also left the Park in an ambulance. Her leg was sprained, but there were no bones broken.

## TO STARVE OUT SANTO DOMINGO.

## No More Vessels Will Be Cleared for That Port.

Starvation is now to be used by President Vasquez of Santo Domingo as a means to compel the rebels who hold the capital to surrender.

Gen. F. Leonte Vasquez, Dominican Consul-General in this city, received a cable despatch yesterday from his brother, the President, instructing him not to clear any steamer from this port for Santo Domingo City.

As the Government forces already occupy every point outside the capital and are preventing the introduction of provisions, this order from the President will shut off the last means the rebels had of securing supplies and cause a famine.

The resident foreign diplomats are expected, when they get hungry, to use their good offices to terminate hostilities, which have been going on for a month.

Consul-General Vasquez said yesterday that he used his own discretion in clearing the Clyde Line steamer New York for Dominican ports last Wednesday to the extent that she is forbidden to touch at Santo Domingo City unless the latter has been taken by the Government.

It was also learned yesterday that the New York had on board 100,000 Remington cartridges consigned to Gov. Alvarez of Puerto Plata, which were purchased here by Consul-General Vasquez. The latter also bought yesterday 400 Mauser rifles, formerly used by the Spanish army in Cuba.

## SHE WHO SUEB SENATOR CLARK.

## Loose Also in Attempt to Recover Papers From Lawyer.